

NPS already listed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED FEB 5 1981

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Washington Monument

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

15th St. W. between Constitution & Independence Aves.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Washington

VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

D.C.

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☒ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☒ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ OTHER: commemoration**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Capital Region, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Washington

VICINITY OF

D.C. 20242

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey (DC-349)

DATE

1971

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Washington

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Washington Monument stands in open parkland located at the western end of the National Mall, enclosed by Constitution Avenue on the north, 14th and 15th streets on the east, the Tidal Basin on the south, and 17th Street on the west. Appearing on the grounds are a number of other structures, including: the Survey Lodge, Memorial Lodge, Jefferson Pier Marker, Sylvan Theater, an encirclement of American flags, a parking lot, and various paths. All are described below.

The Washington Monument

The Washington Monument was built between 1848 and 1884 as a memorial to George Washington. Its construction took place in two major phases, 1848-56 and 1876-84, war and a lack of funds causing the intermittent hiatus. Robert Mills originally designed a neoclassical plan which provided for a nearly-flat-topped obelisk surrounded by a circular colonnade. However when the project was resumed in 1876, Mills' successor, Lt. Col. Thomas L. Casey, redesigned the monument to resemble an unadorned Egyptian obelisk with a pointed pyramidion in accordance with the suggestions of George Perkins Marsh. Casey's design is essentially what appears today. L'Enfant's plan for the city called for the monument to Washington to be built at the intersection of the east-west axis through the Capitol and the north-south axis through the Executive Mansion, but soil conditions caused it to be constructed 351.6' east and 123.17' south of that point.

The Washington Monument stands 555' 5-1/8" tall, 500 of these feet forming the shaft while the remainder constitute the capping pyramidion. The shaft tapers from a base width of 55' 1-1/2" to a width of 34' 5-1/2" at the 500' level. The walls of the monument range in thickness from 15' at the base to 18" at the upper shaft. They are composed of white marble from Maryland and Massachusetts, underlain by granite, the whole supported by interior ironwork. A slight color change is perceptible at the 152' level.

A flight of 899 steps rises to the observation area in the pyramidion. 198 commemorative stones donated by various countries, states, and private groups are set in the outer walls along the stairway. The elaborate carvings of many have been damaged; some have been restored. The stairs surround a central elevator shaft. The elevator, the normal means of visitor access to the top, was originally steam powered; the present system is electric.

The viewing area contains eight windows, two to a side. Those on the east were made somewhat taller for exterior access. The openings were originally unglazed and could be closed by interior shutters which swung flush with the exterior surface, rendering the openings nearly invisible in accordance

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with Marsh's expressed intent. In the 1920's screens of metal bars were hinged above each window on the interior; two horizontal bars projected like towel racks from the north, west, and south openings and three from the taller east openings. At about the same time, gabled rain gutters resembling peaked eyebrows were fastened to the exterior above each window.

In 1961 the openings were glazed with safety glass. The vertical glass panels are flush with the sloping exterior masonry at the sills but project at the heads of the openings. Under certain lighting conditions shadows from these projections reinforce their presence, making the windows appear larger than they are. The glazing did permit removal of the obtrusive bars and gutters. The interior shutters remained in place until 1975, when the installation of a protective glass wainscoting on the interior walls necessitated their removal.

Two protective features accompany the windows on the pyramidion. The first, dating from 1885, is a system of lightning conductors extending down from the engraved 100-ounce aluminum capstone at the tip of the monument. The second is a set of red lights used to alert aircraft to the position of the obelisk, installed in 1958. There are eight of these lights, one above each of the windows.

Supporting the entire 81,120-ton edifice is a 36,912-ton foundation of Portland cement which goes to a depth of 36' 10" and covers an area of 16,002 square feet.

The Washington Monument sits atop a grassy knoll with land gently sloping to every side. Though it appears natural, this aesthetic hillock is the result of a landscaping project which was done in the years immediately following the monument's construction. The monument itself plays a key role in the city's design. The L'Enfant Plan placed it at the juncture of the Mall running west from the Capitol, and the President's Park extending south from the White House. Later, after the land south and west of it had been reclaimed from the Potomac River, the Washington Monument, in accordance with the McMillan Plan of 1901, became the approximate center point of the cross formed by the Capitol, White House, Lincoln Memorial, and Jefferson Memorial.

The Survey Lodge

Located approximately 750' southwest of the Washington Monument is the Survey Lodge, formerly known as the Boiler Room. It is a small, one-story structure, roughly square in plan, which was built by contractor William Bradley in 1886. The five-step main entrance is found on the west end of the north side of the building under a shallow projection with a gabled peak. Two feet from the

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gabled end and set back a bit are two windows. This pattern of two windows and a gabled entrance is repeated on the east side of the building; however, this side includes a large closed-off opening beside the door. The western wall has four windows but no entrances, while the southern wall is void of both windows and entrances. The latter wall is entirely of concrete except for a tapering marble chimney which stands in the southwest corner of the house. The interior of the building, which now houses the National Park Service Headquarters for Mall Operations, has been partitioned into various small offices. The basement, once housing the boilers, is now used entirely for storage. Entrance to the steam tunnels running between the monument and the Survey Lodge can be found in the basement as well.

The Survey Lodge is made of refuse marble and granite left over from the monument's construction. The walls, with the exception of the cement south wall, are made of marble in rusticated random ashlar masonry. In contrast are the lintels and sills of the windows and doors which are made of smooth granite.

Memorial Lodge

Just 480' east of the Washington Monument is a small, flat-roofed, one-story building with a partial basement. It is basically rectangular in plan, measuring 43' X 24' with a polygonal bay centered on the west side. On the east side is a central porch, 21' long, extending 2½' out from the wall. This porch is recessed into the front wall and faced with yellow brick and is screened by two marble Doric columns in-antis. There are two windows on either side of the central porch and one on each end along with restroom entrances. These casement windows are placed high in the wall above plain stone panels which are now concealed by shrubbery. This foliage also conceals the decorative pilasters applied to the center mullions and side sashes. The original structure is constructed of marble laid in rusticated courses of random ashlar. It was built by Poindexter and Company in 1888 and was remodeled in 1931 and 1942.

In 1963, a large cinderblock addition was added to the west wall. It is lower than the original section and is in a basic lean-to form, partially concealing the polygonal bay. An extension of aluminum awning is added to the lean-to structure in the summer to provide shade.

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Jefferson Pier Marker

The Jefferson Pier Marker is a small monument, 371.6' west and 123.17' north of the Washington Monument, lying on the spot where the east-west axis of the Capitol intersects the north-south axis of the White House. The original stone, placed in 1804, was later leveled and forgotten. In 1890, another stone was erected over the foundation of the earlier marker. This second stone, a 2' X 2' block of granite 3'3" tall, has inscribed on its western face the following:

POSITION OF JEFFERSON
PIER ERECTED DEC 18, 1804.
RECOVERED AND RE-ERECTED
DEC 2, 1889
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Sylvan Theater

The Sylvan Theater is located 150 yards south-southeast of the Washington Monument in a small depression near Independence Avenue. The first theatrical structure built on the site was constructed prior to 1944. The present theater is an open-air structure, approximately 60' long, 40' wide and 40' tall. The stage itself is basically of a rectangular design. It stands 4' above ground level and can be reached in the front only by use of steps at the edge of the stage. The theater facade is carved wood of a dark brown color. The interior of the stage, also of wood, is painted black. Shrubby serves as the backdrop. Iron girders support the edifice from the inside.

Framing the stagefront is a large green light boom. The lights and the sound are operated in the control booth, a small, brown 10' X 18' windowless structure just north of the stage.

Four auxiliary buildings are adjacent to the theater at its sides. All four of these buildings are brown, tin, flat-roofed structures. They are void of windows, having instead vents along the upper portions of the wall which admit air and light. Of these four structures, two are small and two are large. The larger structures, which border the stage on either side, are the dressing rooms. They are identical in design, both being about 35' X 15' in size and 10' tall. Both have one entrance on the south side and two on the side facing the stage.

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Nestled between these buildings and the theater are the two smaller buildings. The smallest, an 8' X 10' shed, is the electrical center. The other, slightly larger, is a storage room.

Rounding out the Sylvan Theater complex are two sizeable, modern comfort stations. The largest, located just to the rear of the theater, is a permanent building of circular shape. The other restroom, about 100' west of the theater, is a green, metal, mobile structure opened only on special occasions. All of the Sylvan Theater auxiliary buildings were built after 1966.

Washington Monument Flags

Surrounding the Washington Monument in a circular colonnade are 50 aluminum flagpoles displaying American flags. They were constructed in 1959 to replace 48 temporary wooden staffs first erected in 1937. The aluminum poles are grounded in concrete and stand approximately 24' high.

The Grounds

The grounds surrounding the Washington Monument have been significantly altered since the time the monument was built. When the monument was dedicated in 1884, it was bordered on the south and west by a marshland. The site which Charles Pierre L'Enfant had set aside for the monument was then at the edge of the Potomac River. Today this spot is designated by the Jefferson Pier Marker.

In the years following the dedication, thought was given to the terracing of the grounds. Plans were accepted, including one for an ornamental marble retaining wall at the monument connected to an elaborately-tiled esplanade by way of two broad double stairways. This plan was abandoned on economic grounds in favor of a simpler landscaping project. This project called for the deposition of 250,000 cubic yards of fill around the monument, fashioned so that the earth sloped gradually away from the monument on all sides. Trees and shrubs were then planted and paths laid out, completing the look. This entire landscaping project, completed in December 1888, cost \$82,500 compared to the \$528,000 tab of its counterpart.

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As the Washington Monument landscaping project neared completion, a larger landscaping project was just beginning. To the south and west, land which had been previously dampened or inundated by the Potomac River was being reclaimed. In accordance with the McMillan Plan of 1901, this land was reserved for public enjoyment and now comprises East and West Potomac Parks and the portion of the Washington Monument grounds west of the Jefferson Pier Marker.

Since 1901 the grounds have undergone continuous change. Baseball diamonds and tennis courts which earlier in the century covered portions of the grounds have been removed as have temporary military installations built during World War II on the land west of the monument. Roads and paths to the monument have been in a state of constant flux. Today paved pathways between four and 12 feet in width radiate from the monument to the northwest, southwest, northeast, southeast, and east. By mid-century, western extensions of Independence and Main Avenues were constructed across the southern portion of the grounds and a large Park Service maintenance and greenhouse complex in this area (across 15th Street west of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing) was removed. East Basin Drive, bordering the Tidal Basin, affords parking for the paddle boat concession on the Basin and for the floral displays along Maine Avenue.

Those who come to the monument in a car may park in the designated parking area northwest of the obelisk. The oval-shaped lot is entered from Constitution Avenue. It covers an area of approximately one and one half acres and can accommodate 135 cars at one time. Like the pathways, it is surfaced with asphalt.

A gatepost designed by Charles Bulfinch for the U.S. Capitol grounds stands near the northeast corner of the monument grounds. It is included in a separate National Register nomination.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) commemoration
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	1848-1889	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Robert Mills, George Perkins Marsh, Thomas L. Casey
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Washington Monument is significant as the nation's foremost memorial to her first president, George Washington, as a major example of 19th century Egyptian Revival architecture, and as a notable accomplishment in structural engineering for its period. It and its landscaped grounds are literally central to the monumental core of the nation's capital.

Plans for a national monument began as early as 1783 when Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant proposed to Congress that an equestrian statue of General Washington be erected. Although the monument was authorized by Congress, no action was taken by the time Washington died in 1799. His death rekindled public aspiration for an appropriate memorial to him, and John Marshall proposed that a special sepulchre be erected for the General within the Capitol itself. Lack of funds postponed the construction of the tomb, causing the building of a memorial to falter once more.

Marshall was determined, however, and in 1833 he and James Madison formed the Washington National Monument Society. By 1836 the Society had raised over \$28,000 and advertised for competitive architectural designs. The winning architect was Robert Mills. His design called for a 600' tapering square shaft with a nearly flat top, surrounded by a circular colonnade on which would stand a statue of Washington in a chariot. Inside the colonnade statues of 30 prominent Revolutionary War heroes would be displayed. For this project, Congress in 1848 donated 37 acres of land--the same land on which L'Enfant had proposed to build an equestrian statue of Washington 57 years earlier.

In an elaborate Fourth of July ceremony in 1848, the cornerstone was laid. Construction continued until 1854 when funds became exhausted. In 1855, Congress voted to appropriate \$200,000 for continuance of the monument's construction. However these funds were rescinded when, in that same year, a political party known as the Know-Nothings seized control of the Washington Monument Society through an illegal election. The Know-Nothings retained control of the monument until 1858 when they returned all records to the original Society. While in control, the Know-Nothings did add 13 courses of masonry to the monument. Inferior marble was used, however, and the 13 courses were later removed. The hiatus in construction was extended through the 1860's by civil strife which diverted public attention and funds away from the monument. Only in 1876 with the arrival of the Centennial did the unfinished monument gain public attention once more. In that year, Congress passed a two million dollar bill to complete the monument, which had remained unfinished at 152' for twenty years. The

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Aikman, Lonnelle, and Freidel, Frank. George Washington, Man and Monument.
(Washington, D.C.: Washington National Monument Association, 1973).
National Capital Planning Commission. Worthy of the Nation.
(Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1977).
Olszewski, George J. A History of the Washington Monument, 1844-1968.
(Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1971).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 106.01

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 323760 4306540
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 18 323750 4306060
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 18 323100 4306070
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D 18 323110 4306540
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

E 18/ 323190/ 4306550

(see continuation sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Donald C. Pfanz, Clerk-typist

ORGANIZATION

National Park Service, National Capital Region

DATE

December 2, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

TELEPHONE

202-426-6660

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Washington, D.C. 20242

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

NOT A NOMINATION--DOCUMENTATION OF
EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ☐

NO ☐

NONE ☐

N/A

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Assistant Director,
Cultural Resources

DATE

1-26-81

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Lynn A. Beebe for Acting Keeper of the Nat'l Register
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

5/14/1981

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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construction was resumed in 1880 under the auspices of Lt. Col. Thomas L. Casey of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. On the advice of George Perkins Marsh, American minister to Italy, Casey altered the original plan of Mills and redesigned it so that the monument would resemble a colossal, unadorned Egyptian obelisk. With sufficient funding behind it, construction continued at a brisk pace. In four years it was completed, the capstone being placed on December 6, 1884, during an elaborate dedication ceremony.

The ceremony did not mark the end of construction though. From the leftover granite and marble rubble, two small utility buildings were raised on the monument grounds. The first of these was the Boiler Room (now known as the Survey Lodge), which was completed in 1886. This structure contained boilers that produced steam which, when piped underground, provided power for the Washington Monument elevator. Today this building serves as the Headquarters for Mall Operations of the National Park Service. The second building was the Memorial Lodge, a single-story structure completed in 1888. This building was to function as the home of the monument custodian, house the Washington National Monument Society records, and provide restroom facilities for visitors who were to meet there before walking up to the monument. Today the Lodge is used as a restroom/snackbar/souvenir shop for the monument.

Less noticeable but of equal interest is the Jefferson Pier Marker. Located 371.6' west and 123.17' north of the monument, this stone marks the spot where the Washington Monument was originally intended to stand according to the L'Enfant Plan. The exact location was first affixed in 1793 and a stone was set in 1804 during Jefferson's presidency. The marker was used as a bench mark for the monument and as a mooring post for the old canal until the stone was leveled to the ground and forgotten. In 1872 these stones and others were collected for the bed of a nearby road. Only 20 inches of foundation remained and this was infilled with dirt. In 1889, interest in the old marker was rekindled. The old site was rediscovered and a new pier marker was erected over the foundations of the original.

The monument grounds experienced much change in the 20th century. In 1917 the Sylvan Theater came into existence. The original theater was not a building but merely an earthen platform bordered by shrubbery. By 1944 an actual stage structure had been built on the site and by 1961 the stage resembled its present appearance. Various auxiliary buildings, such as dressing rooms, a storage room, an electrical room, a control booth and restrooms were erected after 1966. A major renovation of the theater complex took place in 1976. The extant facility cannot be considered historic.

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As early as 1937 flags were placed around the Washington Monument. On February 22 of that year, 48 flags--one for each state in the Union-- were placed around the monument in honor of George Washington's birthday. The original 1937 flagstaffs were made of wood and thus were not intended to be permanent features. They stood intermittently for 21 years until 1959 when they were replaced by the 50 aluminum poles which appear today.

With the coming of World War II, a number of temporary military installations were constructed on the western end of the monument grounds. These no longer stand, having been removed shortly after the termination of the war.

The most highly variant aspect of the grounds in this century has been the roads and pathways leading to and from the monument. In former years, cars were able to drive up to and park at the base of the monument. This practice has been discontinued. Presently, cars may use the parking lot located northwest of the monument, just off of Constitution Avenue. This lot was probably first constructed to serve the military installations located nearby in the early 1940's.

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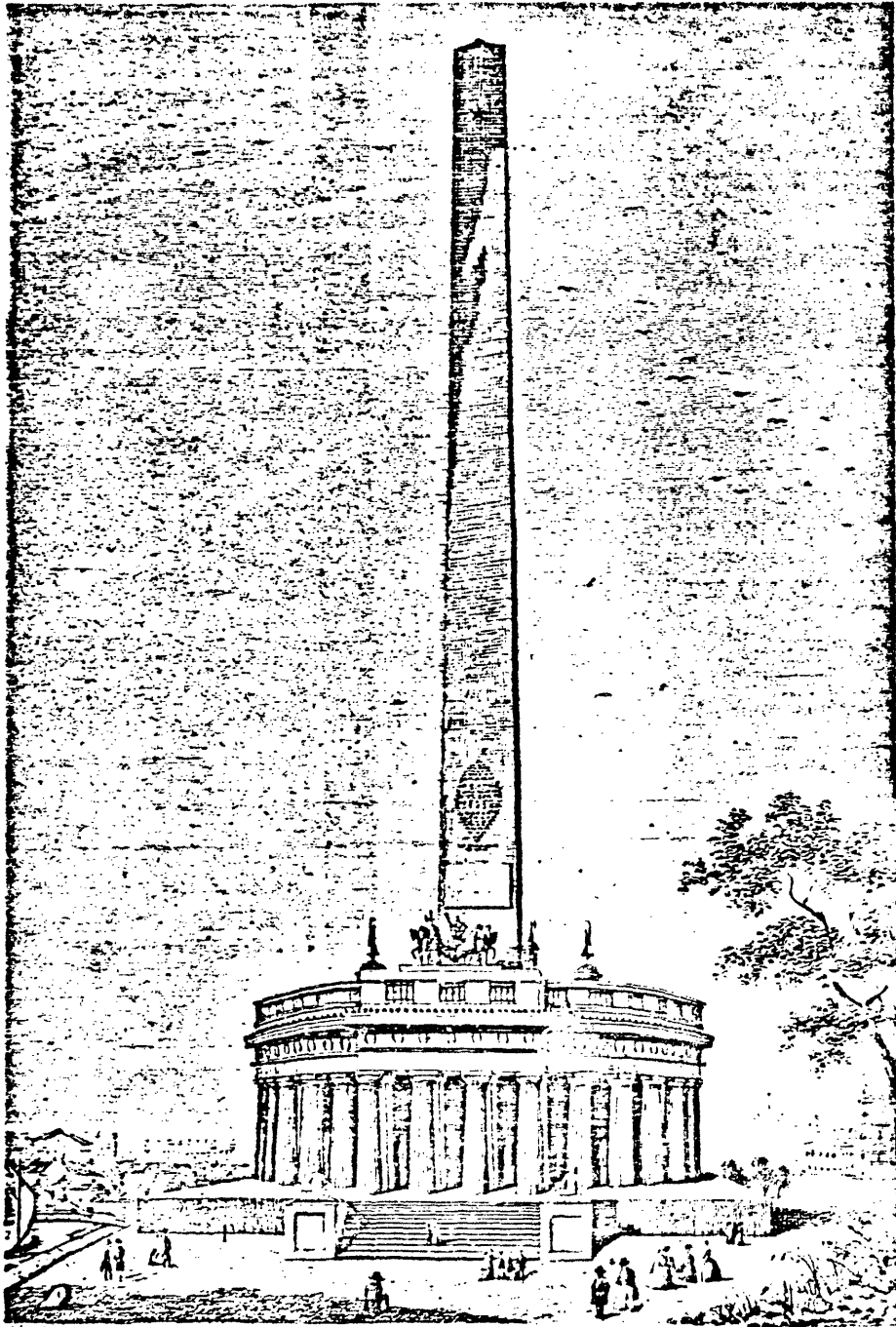
DATE ENTERED

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Constitution Avenue and 14th Street, N.W., thence southerly along the western side of 14th Street to its intersection with Independence Avenue, thence westerly along the north side of Independence Avenue to its intersection with 15th Street, thence southerly along the west side of 15th Street to the Tidal Basin, thence northwesterly along the shore of the Tidal Basin to its intersection with 17th Street, thence northerly along the east side of 17th Street to its intersection with Constitution Avenue, thence easterly along the south side of Constitution Avenue to the point of beginning.



Base of Pantheon, 250 feet diameter; height 100 feet; height of Obelisk 500 feet.

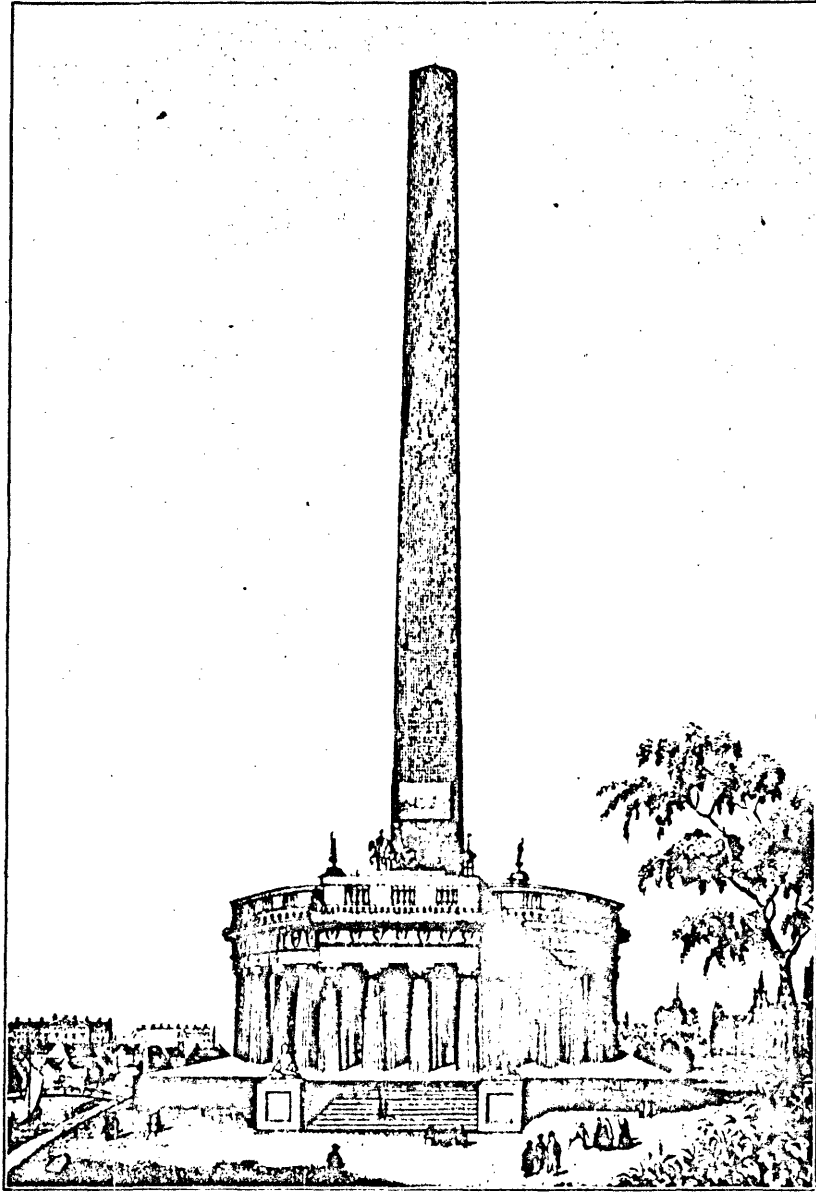
DESIGN OF THE

NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT

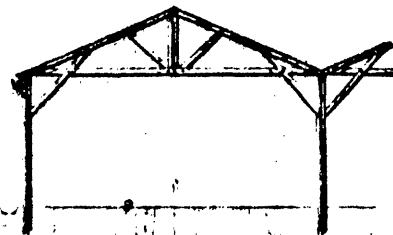
IS THE

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

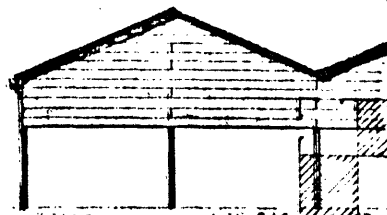
Robert Mills' Original Design- 1836.



WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT
(Original design by Robert Mills.)



SECTION

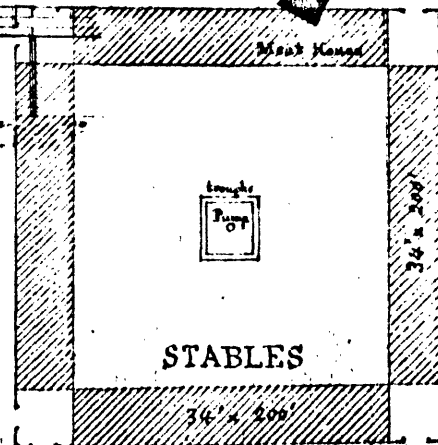


ELEVATION

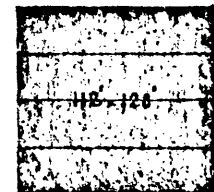
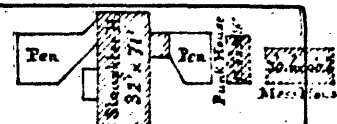
STOREHOUSES

Washington National Monument CATTLE YARD

[1861-1865]



STABLES



STOREHOUSES



Cornhouse & Stable



Washington Monument



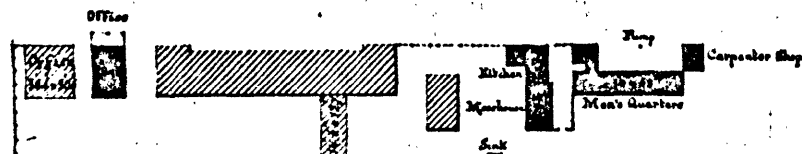
Yard



Stable



Forage House



Office

Kitchen

Carpenter Shop

Man's Quarters

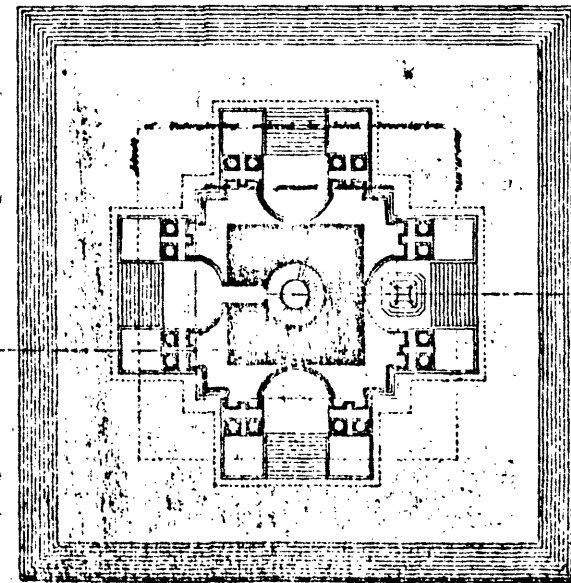
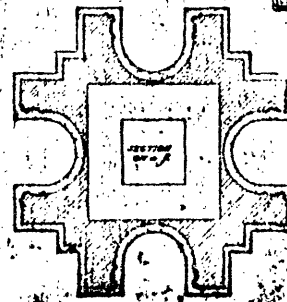
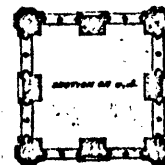
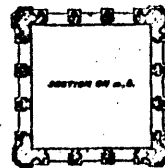
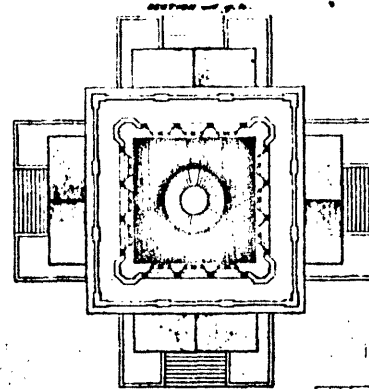
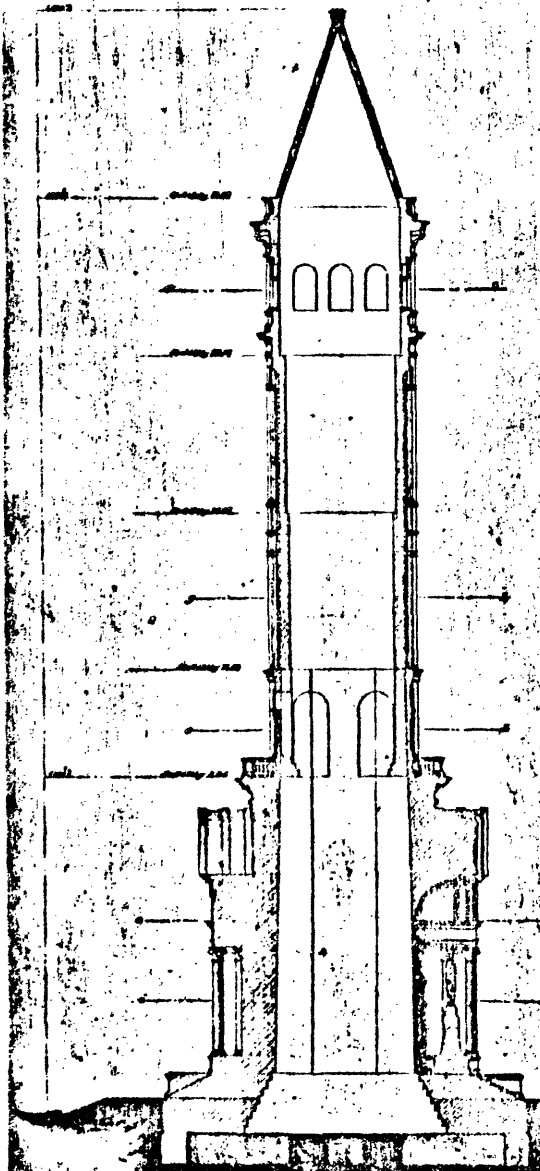
4 Hay Sheds - 20' x 120' each \$3175.-

WASHINGTON - D. C.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.
SECTIONS THROUGH THE MONUMENT
AS MODIFIED BY 1ST STORY.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
 LT. COL. T. L. CASEY, CORPS OF ENGRS, U.S.A.

[January 23, 1879]



Engineer of the Washington Monument
 Jan. 23, 1879.
 Copy sent to the Department of Building, Washington, D.C.
 T. L. Casey
 Lt. Col. of Engrs, U.S.A.

WASHINGTON MOUNTMENT
 PLAN AND SECTIONS SHOWING
 PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

[1880-1884]

1884

Report of the Washington Mountment
 Commission, established by Act of Congress
 March 3, 1880, and continued by Act of
 March 3, 1881, and Act of March 3, 1882,
 and report of the Secretary.

of the Mountment

to the Mountment

115'

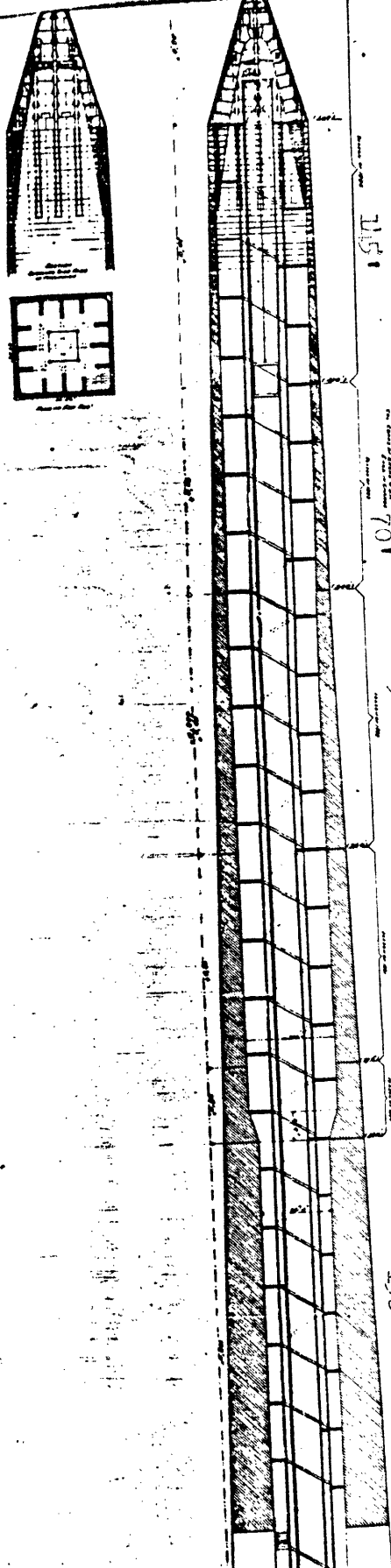
70'

90'

74'

26'

150'



GROWTH OF THE MONUMENT

555 FEET 5 1/8 INCHES

Capstone set
December 6, 1884

